

those of the Silurians of Canada and the United States, but that some of its organisms not yet found in England seem to be even identical with those of the other side of the Atlantic. It contains a terebratula indistinguishable from a Canadian species, and a *Maclurea* determined by M'Coy to be the *Maclurea magna* of the United States. This last massive genus, which resembles that of *Euomphalus*, save that its whorls lie in nearly the same plane, is by no means rare in the limestones of the Girvan district, but so much so in the Silurians of the sister kingdom, that it does not appear in Murchison's great work. Some of our graptolites are also identical, it is said, with American species; and, on lately exhibiting my small collection of Scoto-Silurian fossils to a geologist of the United States, he told me that none of the organisms which he had yet seen in the museums of our country so reminded him, from their general appearance, of those of his own. It is surely not uninteresting thus to find the hitherto little known Silurian deposits of Scotland connecting its geology, by links not elsewhere found in Britain with the geology of Bohemia on the one hand, and with that of the New World on the other. I need scarce add, that our Old Red Sandstone, in its *Holoptychii* and *Asterolepi*, furnishes similar links that connect it with the Old Red Sandstones of Russia and the American colonies. Both systems, — though deemed, at a comparatively recent time, so poor in the organic, that in the one, according to Hutton, "geologists alleged there was not to be found any vestige of organized body," and that in the other, according to Murchison, geologists contended there were no organisms, at least peculiar to it as a deposit, — are now recognized as not only important depositories of the geologic records of the country, that fill up vast periods in its physical history which would have otherwise remained unsatisfactory blanks, but as also establishing, by their remains, the identity of its character, in